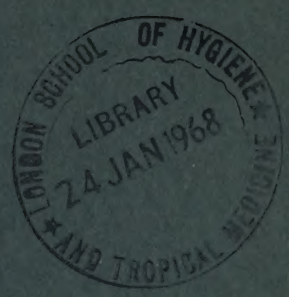
C 4413 (1)
H
A 15 AUG 62
C.R. 20
2 Library
LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE
LIBRARY
24 JAN 1968



BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1961

—oooOooo—

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
LIBRARY

MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY

Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

June, 1962.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1961. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/62 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the letter.

The vital statistics for the year were satisfactory, though the fact that the number of deaths outnumbered births by 182 would not appear to support this statement. However, special circumstances are created by the presence in the district of a large number of persons (6,843) under treatment in hospitals for mental illness. The effect of this on the birth and death rates is described in the text of Section 1 of the report.

The disposal of the dead is a matter for which local authorities have had responsibilities from the earliest days of sanitary administration. The Council have made adequate provision for earth burial. There is now a strong inclination towards cremation as the most satisfactory method of disposal and there are good reasons for a public health authority to encourage this. Accordingly the Council have agreed to the appointment by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs of the Medical Officer of Health as Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, which was opened in July of this year.

The incidence of infectious disease was low with the exception of a measles epidemic which was larger than any so far recorded locally. The disease was prevalent throughout the country.

The work done by the Public Health Department in relation to food and housing is to be found in the report of Mr. L. H. Grace, Chief Public Health Inspector. He has dealt also with many other matters of importance and interest. He and the members of his staff are deserving of commendation for the conscientious way in which they have carried out their duties.

Once again I wish to bring to the notice of the Council the conscientious work of all members of the Public Health Department, and the assistance which I have received from the Chief Officers of the other departments of the Council's administration.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Council and particularly the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961-62

Chairman	Alderman	W. J. Clark, F.I.A.S., F.R.S.A M.R.S.H.
Vice-Chairman	"	Mrs. A. Winter
	"	W. J. D. Godsell
	"	J. A. Larby
	Councillor	T. G. Holland
	"	H. N. Howorth, T.D., A.C.A.
	"	S. L. Skilton
	"	R. W. Smith
	"	E. J. Watts
	"	Mrs. L. M. Woodcock
	"	L. F. Woolcott

Ex Officio Members — The Mayor and Deputy Mayor

HOUSING (SELECTION OF TENANTS) SUB-COMMITTEE

Representatives of the Sub-Committee set up by the Housing Committee:- The Chairman (or in his absence Councillor Watts) and Councillor Holland.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman J. A. Larby and Councillors T. G. Holland and Mrs. L. M. Woodcock

ABOLITION OF CESSPOOLS SUB-COMMITTEE

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman and Councillor R. B. Hodgson and three representatives each of the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Water and Finance Committees

Representatives of the Council on

(1) CENTRAL DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Aldermen Mrs. A. Winter, W. J. Clark J. A. Larby and F. Tonlin

(2) EPSOM & LEATHERHEAD TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

o Cyrus Ive, M.B.,B.S.,(Lond.),M.R.C.S.,(Eng.),L.R.C.P.,(Lond.),D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

x✓ L. H. Grace M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

✓ Wm. C. Alder M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

✓ K. H. Halstead M.A.P.H.I.
✓ J. E. Higgs M.A.P.H.I. (resigned 7.8.61)
✓ J. E. Stacey M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 11.9.61)

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk:	Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist:	Miss G. F. Skidmore
Junior Clerk:	Miss B. Brett

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff and Outdoor Staff

Chief Clerk:	H.J.T. Woolford, A.R.S.H.
Senior Shorthand-typist & Clerk:	Miss D. D. Wood
Shorthand-typist and Clerk:	Mrs. J. Bulezuik
General Assistants and Mortuary Attendants:	W. Goodenough J. I. Stephens
Rodent Operative:	A. Bawden

o The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts and for the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

✓ Holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

x Holds Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR, 1961

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	8,427
Population (Census 1951)	68,055
Population (Estimated mid-year 1961) ...	70,060
Density (persons per acre)	8.3
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1961	20,184
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1961 ...	£1,372,233
Product of penny rate	£5,697

Live Births	Total	Male	Female
Total	798	419	379
Legitimate	753	397	356
Illegitimate	45	22	23

Live Birth rate per 1,000 population	11.4
Standardised Birth rate " "	13.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.6

Still Births			
Total	12	4	8

Still birth rate per 1,000 live & still births	14.8

Deaths			
Total	980	424	556
Private Residents	541		
Patients in Mental Hospitals	339		

Crude death rate	14.0
Standardised death rate	9.5

Deaths of all infants under 1 year of age			
Total	19	12	7
Legitimate	16	10	6
Illegitimate	3	2	1

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births total	23.8
" " " " " " " legitimate	21.2
" " " " " " " illegitimate	66.7

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	14
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	17.5

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	13
Early Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	16.3

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	30.9

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DEPTHS OF HOLLY
[illegible] 1951

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	6,427
Population (Census 1951)	69,[illegible]
Population (Estimated mid-year 1951) ...	70,080
Density (persons per acre)	[illegible]
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1951	20,184
Rateable Value as 31st December, 1951 ...	£1,372,272
Product of penny rate	£5,077

Live Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Total	798	120	918
Boys	412	57	469
Girls	386	63	449

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	13.1
Standardised birth rate " "	13.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	[illegible]

Still Births

Total	12	4	8

Still birth rate per 1,000 live & still births [illegible]

Deaths

Total	460	185	275
Males	217		
Females	243		

Crude death rate	14.0
Standardised death rate	9.3

Deaths of all infants under 1 year of age

Total	19	12	7
Legitimate	16	10	6
Illegitimate	3	2	1

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births total	23.0
" " " " " " " Legitimate	21.3
" " " " " " " Illegitimate	33.7

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	14
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	15.3

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	13
Early Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	14.2

Perinatal Mortality

Still Births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	26.2

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	—

POPULATION

The number of deaths exceeded the number of live births by 182. This situation is created by the existence of the large resident population in hospitals situated in the district. A high death rate in the hospitals is inevitable because of the advanced age and poor state of health of many of the patients on admission. Vacancies caused by death are usually filled by new admissions, though there has been a decline in the number of patients under treatment from 7,819 in 1951 to 6,843 in 1961.

The Registrar General's estimate of population for 1961 was 70,060 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. A preliminary report of the Registrar General on the Census carried out in 1961 indicates that the population at that time was 71,177. This difference of 1,117 requires attention. From local sources of information it was apparent early in the intercensal period that the estimated population figure for the Borough was too low. The opinion was given to the Registrar General in 1954 that his estimate was 1,000 below the local estimate and events have confirmed this as correct.

BIRTHS

Live births totalled 798. A comparability factor(1.19) has been supplied by the Registrar General, the use of which allows for the variation in age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, and permits comparison of the local rate with those of other districts. It also takes into account the presence of residential institutions in the locality concerned. After application of the factor to the crude birth rate a standardised birth rate of 13.6 is obtained. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1961 was 17.4.

Forty-five births were registered as illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 5.6. In 1960 the percentage was 4.5.

Still births numbered 12, giving a rate of 14.8 per 1,000 live and still births compared with rate of 18.7 for England and Wales.

DEATHS

The number of deaths assigned to the area was 980, six less than in 1960. The total included 326 deaths which occurred in the group of mental hospitals located in the district, these being of patients whose stay in the hospital had exceeded 6 months. Deaths of patients whose stay in hospital was less than 6 months were assigned to the district in which they were previously domiciled, and these numbered 120.

A crude death rate was 14.0 per 1,000 estimated total resident population. A factor has been provided by the Registrar General which, when applied, gives a standardised rate which can be used for comparative purposes. Comparability factors are designed to allow for any local differences in the population structure in relation to age and sex from that of England and Wales as a whole. Since 1956 the factor has also been adjusted to take into account the presence of the large residential institutions which exist in this area.

The factor given for 1961 is 0.68 and when this is applied to the crude death rate of 14.0 a standardised death rate of 9.5 results. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.0

Deaths (cont.)

Of the 654 deaths of private residents, 254 occurred at home, 366 in hospital and 34 in nursing homes.

Causes of Death

The causes of death are classified in Table III under their various categories. In the total of 980 deaths, diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21, in Table III) caused 490 deaths, malignant diseases (categories 10-14) 154 deaths and diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) 135 deaths.

Accidental Deaths

Eleven residents were killed in road accidents involving motor vehicles. This is the highest total yet recorded in any one year. Five of the fatalities occurred within the Borough. The dead included two motor cyclists, two pillion riders on motor cycles, one car driver, two car passengers, one van driver and three pedestrians, of whom one was elderly.

Accidents other than Road Accidents

These numbered twenty-five, compared with twenty in 1960. Eleven involved patients in mental hospitals; in this group five of the deaths resulted from complications which followed relatively slight falls in elderly people and three from suffocation due to the inhalation of food.

The causes of the accidents which resulted in the deaths of fourteen private residents were various. They included five of coal gas poisoning in elderly people; five of falls, relatively slight in elderly people and one of burns from an electric fire.

Suicide

There were eight deaths by suicide of which five were in private residents. Coal gas from the domestic supply was used for the purpose in two cases and carbon monoxide from motor exhaust fumes in one. Overdoses of sedatives were used in three cases. Drowning was the cause of death in two cases.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered nineteen, giving an infant mortality rate of 23.8 per 1,000 live births, compared with 21.4 for England and Wales. Fourteen of the deaths occurred with 4 weeks of birth, and thirteen of these within 1 week of birth.

Of the nineteen deaths which occurred, ten were due to congenital defects or prematurity of such a degree as to be incompatible with prolonged life, and eight to various causes of a non-preventable nature. In one case death was due to accidental suffocation by a pillow.

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.33 per 1,000 live and still births.

STATISTICAL TABLES (pages 20-27)

Table I includes birth and death rates and a comparison with the figures for 1960. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period: Table III gives the classification of causes of deaths which occurred during the year and Tables IV - VII are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health. A local laboratory of the service is situated at West Hill House, Epsom.

The staff of the laboratory examine and report on material submitted by medical practitioners and on bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments. The results of the examinations of water and milk supplies are summarised in later sections of this report, and those relating to ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service in this area:

The Borough is in the Metropolitan Area of control, the main ambulance station being situated in Malden (telephone No. Malden 7733). There is a sub-station in Langton Avenue, Ewell.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in streets or public places, any responsible person may call an ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone dial 999). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife who should travel with the patient in the ambulance. The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient.

DOMICILIARY NURSING AND DOMESTIC HELP

Domiciliary nursing is carried out by the district nursing staff of the County Council whose address is The Nurses Home, 19 Alexandra Road, Epsom, (telephone No. Epsom 1153).

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

The British Red Cross Society (Epsom, Ewell and Stoneleigh Division) maintain a Medical Loan Depot at Red Cross House, 117 East Street, Epsom, (telephone No. Epsom 3250). The hours of opening are:-

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

The depot has a wide range of equipment necessary for nursing in the home.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service is administered locally by the Divisional Medical Officer of the Surrey County Council. Details of the service can be obtained from the Supervisor at Ashley House, Ashley Road, Epsom, (telephone No. Epsom 9512).

CARE OF MOTHERS, YOUNG CHILDREN, ETC.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, widwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is carried on by the Central Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices at Ashley House, Ashley Road, Epsom. The Health Centres are situated at 44, Waterloo Road, Epsom and at Ewell Court House, Ewell.

Some of the outlying parts of the Borough are served by centres situated in adjacent districts, and for the isolated areas of Langley Vale and the Wells Estate clinics are held twice a month at conveniently situated premises.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from County Council Clinics. Details of the numbers immunised are included in Section 6 of this report.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION'S CLINIC

A branch of the Family Planning Association functions in the Borough. It provides a weekly clinic at the Epsom District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of contraception to married persons, and also with the investigation of sub-fertility and other sex problems.

Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Association, that 2,305 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 496 first visits, and that postal enquiries totalled 1,718.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases. Details of local clinics are set out on page 11.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

Institutional accommodation for old people not requiring hospital treatment is provided by the County Council. Hospital accommodation is provided by the Epsom Group Hospital Management Committee.

Domiciliary help in several forms is available to old persons. The activities of the Epsom and Ewell Old People's Welfare Committee include the provision of chiropody services, the organisation of social clubs, visits of a "meal-on-wheels" service, "night/day attendance" service, a personal laundry service and help with holidays.

The Women's Voluntary Services and the British Red Cross Society are able to help with clothing, social visits and the provision of escorts. The British Red Cross Society can supply nursing equipment and invalid foods.

Home nursing and supervision of old people's welfare is the responsibility of the County Council acting through its Divisional Medical and Welfare Offices.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek Court Orders for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of persons in ill health or in a senile state who are in a state of neglect. It was unnecessary to use these compulsory powers during the year.

Since the Acts came into operation, four Orders for a compulsory removal have been asked for, the application having been successful in each case.

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

A mortuary, with post-mortem room, is maintained by the Council. Details as to the extent of its use will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

A scheme for the construction of a new mortuary at the Epsom District Hospital, large enough to serve the needs of the hospital, of the Borough and of several neighbouring local authorities, is still under consideration.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

Cremation

There are good reasons, on public health grounds, for regarding cremation as the best method for the disposal of the dead. The construction of a new crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, brings this essential service within easy reach of all parts of the Borough.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

On the following page the location and time-table of clinics is set out in convenient form for reference.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinics	Epson District Hospital	Mons. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Ewell Court House	Fris. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Priory Cresc. Nth. Chean	Mons. & Fris. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Stonecot Hill, Sutton	Tues. 10 a.m. - 12 noon
Child Welfare Clinics	44 Waterloo Road, Epson	Mons. & Weds. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Ewell Court House	Mons. Weds. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Dell Road, Stoneleigh	Tues. 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
	Julilee Inst. Malden Rd. Worcester Park	Mons. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Priory Crescent, North Chean	Mons. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Parochial Rooms Malden Rd., Chean	Weds. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Stonecot Hill, Sutton	Mons. Weds. & Fris. 2 - 4 p.m.
	St. Stephens Church Hall Rosebery Rd. Epson Downs	1st, 3rd & 5th Weds. in month at 2 p.m.
	Wells Estate	1st 3rd & 5th Tues. in month at 2 p.m.
	Headley Village Hall	4th Mon. in month 2-4 p.m.
Dental Clinic	44 Waterloo Road, Epson	By Appointment
	Ewell Court House	" "
Eye Clinic	44 Waterloo Road, Epson	By Appointment
	Ewell Court House	" "
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epson District Hospital	Fris. 7 p.m.
Chest Clinic	Epson District Hospital	Mons. & Tues 2 p.m. Thurs & Fri. morning Every 3rd Thurs. in month at 5.30 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	St. Helier Hospital (And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)	Males: Mon. 4-6 p.m. Females: Weds. 5-7 p.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination	44 Waterloo Road, Epson	Every Fri. 9.30a.m. to 12 noon
	Ewell Court House	Every Mon 11 a.m.
Miniature X-ray	Epson District Hospital	Mons. 2 - 3 p.m. Tues. 10.30 - 11.30 a.m.

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Epsom is supplied by water from the Council's undertaking. The water is obtained from deep wells, boring and adits in the chalk situated in East Street, and yields a quantity sufficient for all the needs of the community. It is chlorinated before distribution. No softening process is carried out though it is the Council's intention to install a softening process when it is able to obtain the sanction of the Ministry of Health to the financial expenditure. Frequent bacteriological samples and chemical samples of raw and treated water are taken under the direction of the Borough Water Engineer. The results show that the water pumped to supply has been of good quality.

Ewell and the greater part of Cuddington are supplied by the Sutton District Water Company with a softened water derived from wells situated at Cheam, Sutton and Woodmansterne. Frequent samples for bacteriological examination have been taken from premises in this area and results found to be satisfactory. Copies of analytical reports have also been received at regular intervals on samples taken by the Company's officials.

Typical results of the examination of these public water supplies are set out below:-

	Epsom & Ewell Corporation	Sutton District Water Company
Appearance	Bright and Clear	Bright and Clear
Colour	Faint Blue	Faint Blue
Odour	None	None
pH	7.3	8.7
Electric conductivity	500	260
Total solid residue	330	190
Chlorides as chlorine	17.5	20.5
Ammonia, free	0.00	0.02
Ammonia, albuminoid	0.02	0.01
Nitrate nitrogen	7.6	10.5
Nitrite nitrogen	-	0.20
Oxygen absorbed	0.16	0.14
Hardness: total	280	115
temporary	235	33
permanent	45	82
Residual chlorine	-	0.12
Metals: zinc	a trace	-
iron	absent	-
copper	absent	-
lead	absent	-

Chemical results in parts per million.

The West Park and Manor Hospitals possess deep wells from which considerable volumes of water are pumped, chlorinated and distributed within the institutions. The bulk of the water used in both hospitals is, however, taken from the Corporation's mains. The bacteriological quality of the water taken from the wells is under the observation of the Council's Public Health Department.

A number of houses in the northern part of the area are supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and two cottages on the south-west outskirts of Epsom by the East Surrey Water Company.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewage Disposal

The treatment works administered by the Hogsmill Valley Joint Sewerage Board, situated in the Borough of Malden and Coombe, receive and treat all sewage from the Borough. As a result the condition of the Hogsmill Stream, which formerly received the effluent from works in Epsom and in Ewell, has greatly improved.

Cesspools

There are 59 cesspools in the Borough and at 11 premises pail or chemical closets are in use.

With a view to encouraging owners of premises with cesspool drainage to connect to the public sewer, where practicable, the Council has agreed to a recommendation of the Joint Cesspool Sub-Committee, to undertake the work of re-drainage and connection to the sewer, the cost to be met by the owner by repayment over an agreed period of years.

In cases requiring conversion from earth or pail closets and connection to sewer, the Council has agreed to the cost being borne equally by the owner and the Corporation, as provided in Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year 17 cesspools were abolished

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Collection of Refuse - The arrangements for public cleansing are carried out under the supervision of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Trade refuse is removed by the Council under an arrangement whereby one bin of trade refuse is removed for every £40 of the rateable value of the premises, a standard charge being made for any additional quantity removed.

(b) Disposal of Refuse - Disposal of household and trade refuse is by controlled tipping at the disused brick works in East Street.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Streams and surface water courses were inspected during the year and have been generally maintained in a satisfactory condition.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The Municipal Baths are situated in East Street, Epsom and comprise a covered swimming bath (convertible into a hall), turkish, foam and slipper baths and a cafe. Swimming bath water is subjected to continuous filtration and chlorination. Frequent bacteriological examinations are made to test the efficiency of the purification process.

There is one privately owned swimming pool in the Borough open to the general public. The pool is equipped with plant for continuous filtration and chlorination, and the water is subjected to periodical bacteriological examination.

Swimming Baths and Pools (cont.)

The other bathing pools in the Borough are provided in connection with schools and clubs and are not open to the general public.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

A classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, the action and the result of action taken in regard to these, will be found in the report of Mr. L.H. Grace, the Chief Public Health Inspector.

4. HOUSING

Details of the work of the Public Health Department in connection with housing will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. This is mainly concerned with the state of existing houses and the steps taken, where necessary, to bring them into a state of good repair, or in a few cases, to effect their demolition or closure.

With regard to the erection of new houses, I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information regarding the number of new houses erected during the year.

Erected by local authority	32 flats and 22 houses
Erected by private enterprise	307 units

Converted properties:-

by local authority	Nil
by private enterprise	3 properties converted into 6 flats

RE-HOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS

Since the war priority has been given to 108 cases under this heading, a total which reflects the importance the Council attaches to good housing conditions in the treatment and prevention of this infectious disease. Priority has also been given to a limited number of applicants whose households contained a member suffering from illness of non-infectious character, which made rehousing desirable. During the year three such cases were rehoused.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with supervision in the manufacture, storage, sale and distribution of food.

6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table I includes death rates and incidence rates of the notifiable infectious diseases, with the figures for the previous year for comparison. Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1961.

The presence of several large hospitals in the district influences the incidence of infectious diseases. For example, the majority of cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified from the Epsom District Hospital, though many of the patients were resident in the Borough only for the time of their confinement. A column has, therefore, been included in Table IV to show the number of notifications relating to patients in hospitals.

Table V shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases classified according to age and sex, with the exception of tuberculosis which is dealt with in Table VII.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

One thousand and fifteen notifications were received of vaccinations performed against smallpox. Of these 747 related to primary vaccination and 268 to re-vaccination. In 496 cases the treatment was given at clinics and in 519 by family doctors.

Treatment of children under 1 year of age accounted for 571 of the primary vaccinations, equivalent to 71% of the births registered in the Borough in 1961. The comparable figure for 1960 was 60%.

SCARLET FEVER

Twenty-eight cases of scarlet fever were notified compared with 46 for the previous year. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 0.40.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria occurred during the year, and no notification of the disease has been received since 1954. Figures relating to the incidence of diphtheria since 1934 have been summarised in Table VI.

The aim is that every child should receive primary treatment in its first year of life with reinforcing treatment every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not claimed, even with such treatment, that absolute immunisation will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

Diphtheria (cont.)

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or at the clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district, of which details are set out on page 11. Clinics at schools are arranged as required by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment.

Notifications were received that 904 children received primary treatment and 1,900 received reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	Primary Treatment	Reinforcing Doses
Treated at Clinics and Schools	648	1,542
Treated by General Practitioners	256	358
	904	1,900

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

One case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified during the year. The patient was a boy aged 13 years in whom weakness of the legs was noticed two weeks after an initial febrile illness. Vaccination against poliomyelitis had been completed two years previously. The diagnosis was made on clinical evidence and the poliomyelitis virus was not recovered from the faeces.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, including oral vaccine, is now available for any person wishing to be treated. The age limit for the priority group has been raised to forty years. Other priority groups include expectant mothers, members of health, hospital, nursing and ambulance services and travellers abroad, if proceeding other than to Europe, Canada or the United States of America. Members of the priority groups can apply for treatment at the County Council's Welfare Clinics, or from their own doctor. Persons over forty years of age wishing to be vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor.

Notifications have been received that 1,241 persons under 18 years of age and 1,158 over 18 years of age were vaccinated for the first time during the year, and that 5,417 received booster injections.

MEASLES

One thousand, one hundred and thirteen cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 158 for 1960. The case rate per 1,000 population was 15.89 compared with 2.32 in 1960.

Measles (cont.)

The number of notifications received was the highest so far recorded in Epsom and Ewell. A high incidence of the disease was general in England and Wales, and followed the pattern of outbreaks at two yearly intervals.

Despite the large number affected no death was caused by measles.

DYSENTERY

Eighty-five cases were notified, 4 relating to private residents and 81 to patients under treatment in mental hospitals. All infections were caused by the Sonne bacillii.

FOOD POISONING

Fourteen cases of food poisoning were notified giving an incidence rate of 0.20 per 1,000 population. In 1960 there were 6 notifications with an incidence rate of 0.09.

All notifications related to private residents. On two occasions two members of the same household were affected; the remainder were single and apparently unconnected cases.

With the exception of one patient, from whom it was not possible to recover the causative organism, all affected persons were found to be excreting organisms of the salmonella group. Salmonella typhi-murium was recovered in nine cases and Salmonella enteriditis, Salmonella thompson, Salmonella agana and Salmonella heidelburg each in one case.

For several reasons it is difficult to determine the source of infection in spasmodic cases of food poisoning. It was not possible in any of this series of cases to incriminate any particular article of food.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Eight cases were notified, giving an incidence rate of 9.9 per 1,000 live and still births compared with 36 cases and a rate of 43.6 in 1960. The presence of the large maternity department of the Epsom District Hospital, which deals with approximately 1,300 births a year, has considerable influence on the figures, and this year seven of the notifications were received from the hospital. Five of these patients were admitted from addresses in neighbouring districts. The eighth case occurred in a home confinement.

WHOOPING COUGH

Sixteen cases of whooping cough were notified, the incidence rate being 0.23 per 1,000 population, compared with 1.48 in 1960. No deaths were registered from the disease.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 849 children had received treatment. In 847 cases the treatment was given in combination with immunisation against either diphtheria or tetanus and sometimes both.

TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Notifications were received that 1,072 children were given active immunisation against tetanus for the first time and that 492 persons received reinforcing treatment. In the case of 861 children the treatment was given in combination with other prophylactics.

TUBERCULOSIS

Registration of Tubercular Persons

During the year the names of 84 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 87 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

ADDITIONS TO REGISTER		REMOVALS FROM REGISTER	
Primary notifications relating to private residents already residing in this district	26	By removals to other districts	
		(a) Private residents	29
Transfer of private residents notified in other areas, now residing in this district	16	(b) Patients in institutions	20
		By recovery	
Notifications of persons residing in institutions		(a) Private residents	27
Already resident	27	(b) Patients in institutions	-
On admission	9		
Posthumous notifications		By death +	
In private households	1		
In institutions	1	(a) Private residents	3
		(b) Patients in institutions	8
Restored			
Private residents	1		
In institutions	3		
	84		87

\+ In three cases only was the cause of death attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register totalled 433, distributed as follows:-

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
In private residences	186	132	12	15
In institutions	71	11	4	2
	257	143	16	17

Tuberculosis (cont.)

There were also 19 patients in mental hospitals whose names remain entered on the tuberculosis registers of the districts in which they were domiciled before admission.

Notification of Tuberculosis

Fifty-three notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons certified, so far as is known for the first time, to be suffering from tuberculosis. In Table VII these cases are classified by sex and age and subdivided into pulmonary and non-pulmonary types of disease. The table also shows whether the patient was a private resident or a mental hospital patient. In Table VIII the number of notifications received in previous years is given for purposes of comparison.

EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT CARE COMMITTEE

The Epsom, Leatherhead and District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its work with energy during the year under the Chairmanship of Alderman Mrs. A. Winter. The Secretary of the Committee is Miss M. Wright, who is also the Surrey County Council's Care Almoner in the area, and the Treasurer is Mr. T. L. Flanagan. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Borough Council, the Leatherhead Urban District Council, Associations and Societies interested in social welfare, and officers engaged in work connected with health, welfare and relief. Thus the Committee is in a good position to help solve the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household to which he belongs, and much valuable work has been done.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children approaching school leaving age. The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer, who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1961.

Communications were sent to the parents of school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

No. of children offered treatment	966
No. consenting	712 (equivalent to 73.7%)
No. Mantoux positive	27
No. of children vaccinated	673 (equivalent to 69.7%)

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1960 and 1961

	1960	1961
Rates per 1,000 Population		
BIRTHS		
Live Birth Rate (Crude)	11.90	11.39
DEATHS		
All Causes (Crude)	14.45	13.99
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	0.06
Influenza	-	0.11
Smallpox	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.91	1.37
Measles	-	-
INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
Typhoid	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	0.01	-
Scarlet Fever	0.67	0.40
Whooping Cough	1.48	0.23
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.15	0.10
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	2.32	15.89
Pneumonia	0.41	0.49
Poliomyelitis, (Paralytic)	-	0.01
(Non-paralytic)	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.09	0.20
Dysentery	2.20	1.21
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	0.31	0.69
(Non-respiratory)	0.04	0.07
Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
INFANT MORTALITY		
Under 1 year of age	13.5	23.8
" 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	12.3	17.5
" 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	9.8	16.3
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births		
Still Births	15.8	14.8
Perinatal Mortality	25.5	30.9
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	43.6	9.9
Maternal Mortality	1.2	-

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES 1931 - 1961

(DECENNIAL AVERAGES 1931-1950)

Period	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population				Death Rate per 1,000 Population				Deaths of children under 1 yr. of age		
	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell			England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell			England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	
									Rates per 1000 live births	Rates per 1000 live births	No. of infant deaths
1931 - 1940	14.9	12.6			12.3	7.3			58	41	
1941 - 1950	16.9	14.2			12.3	9.4			43	28.4	26
1951	15.5	10.6	(11.2)	+	12.5	10.6	(10.2)	+	29.7	27.6	20
1952	15.3	9.9	(10.4)		11.3	9.0	(8.7)		27.6	20.9	14
1953	15.5	10.0	(11.2)		11.4	17.0	(14.9)	++	26.8	20.6	14
1954	15.2	9.7	(10.9)		11.3	17.0	(15.0)		25.4	13.8	9
1955	15.0	9.8	(10.9)		11.7	16.6	(14.6)		24.9	12.6	8
1956	15.6	10.1	(11.2)		11.7	18.1	(9.3)	+++	23.7	20.5	14
1957	16.1	9.5	(11.5)		11.5	16.8	(9.1)		23.1	28.2	18
1958	16.4	11.0	(13.2)		11.7	15.8	(9.1)		22.5	21.5	16
1959	16.5	11.8	(14.1)		11.6	15.0	(9.1)		22.2	11.3	9
1960	17.1	11.9	(14.3)		11.5	14.5	(10.0)		21.9	13.5	11
1961	17.4	11.4	(13.6)		12.0	14.0	(9.5)		21.4	23.8	19

\+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates

++ Deaths of patients in mental hospitals included from 1953

+++ From 1956 the standardised death rate allows for the high mortality in residential institutions, such as hospitals for mental illness.

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	2	1	3
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	1	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	2	2	4
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	5	13
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	37	9	46
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	17	17
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5	5
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	33	40	73
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	4	2	6
16. Diabetes	7	4	11
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	31	84	115
18. Coronary disease angina	75	64	139
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	18	20
20. Other heart diseases	43	109	152
21. Other circulatory diseases	26	37	63
22. Influenza	5	3	8
23. Penumonia	44	52	96
24. Bronchitis	26	11	37
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	3	7
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	5	5
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	6	4	10
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	39	58	97
33. Motor vehicle accidents	9	2	11
34. All other accidents	10	15	25
35. Suicide	6	2	8
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	424	556	980

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Notifications of Diseases occurring in Private Houses	Notifications of Diseases occurring in Hospitals	Total
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Meningoccocal Infections	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	28	-	28
Whooping Cough	16	-	16
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Erysipelas	7	-	7
Smallpox	-	-	-
Measles	1,113	-	1,113
Pneumonia	34	-	34
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	1	-	1
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	14	-	14
Dysentery	4	81	85
Malaria (contracted abroad)	-	-	-
(indigenous)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	22	26	48
Non-Respiratory	4	1	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	7	8

TABLE V

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VII)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	2	4	7	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	28
Whooping Cough	1	1	3	-	1	2	2	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	16
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	4	7
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	8	5	91	81	137	125	351	268	9	23	7	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	606	507	1113
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	6	2	6	4	8	5	22	12	34
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	9	5	14
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	15	5	16	44	-	-	-	-	33	52	85
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	8

TABLE VI

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

Year	Number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	20	0.40	0.016
1939 - 1943	9.8	0.16	0.004
1944 - 1948	6	0.09	0.004
1949 - 1953	0.2	0.00	-
1954 - 1958	1.6	0.02	-
1959	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Year	Private Residents				Mental Hospital Patients				Total	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
20 - 24	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
25 - 34	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
35 - 44	1	-	-	2	6	1	-	-	7	3
45 - 54	3	3	1	-	4	1	-	-	8	4
55 - 64	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	-
65 & over	1	1	1	-	7	-	-	1	9	2
TOTAL	13	9	2	2	23	3	-	1	38	15

TABLE VIII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES 1934-1961
(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

Year	Total Number of Primary Notifications			Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Total Deaths			Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934-1938	44			0.78	18			0.35
1939-1943	67			1.11	33			0.52
1944-1948	75			1.15	26			0.36
1949-1953 +	66			0.96	19			0.28
	Total	Private	Hospital		Total	Private	Hospital	
1958	53	30	23	0.78	14	5	9	0.20
1959	39	19	20	0.57	4	2	2	0.06
1960	24	19	5	0.35	-	-	-	-
1961	53	26	27	0.76	4	1	3	0.06

\+ From 1953 figures include notifications and deaths of patients in mental hospitals.

Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPSOM.

May, 1962.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1961, in accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

With regard to statistics, the forecast of last year that the total number of inspections and visits would continue to rise is borne out in an increase of 1,281 to the record total of 7,446. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that the number of complaints received also showed an increase of 213 to the total of 1,221.

The continued expansion of work in the Department is spread fairly evenly over its many activities; the nature of complaints has not varied but a significant rise in those connected with food and drink reflects greater public awareness, possibly stimulated by enforcement action in the Courts, details of which are given in the Food and Drugs Section.

In respect of Housing, the progress achieved in 1960 was maintained with nearly 200 houses inspected in 1961. The Slum Clearance Schemes at West Street and The Kingsway, Ewell, neared completion with rebuilding at an advanced stage. Preparations for the presentation of further Clearance Schemes were commenced.

One small item concerning a service offered by the Department is the new charge of 5/- per property per occurrence for the destruction, on complaint, of wasps' nests. The Committee were reluctant to introduce a charge for this work, but were advised to do so on receiving a report from the District Auditor.

I would draw your attention to the Section dealing with atmospheric pollution in relation to the use of bituminous coals, and the very interesting results of the token Survey showing a marked trend to the use of smokeless fuels.

In conclusion, I should like to record my appreciation of the support given me by Members of the Council, for the help and guidance proffered by Dr. C. Ive, Medical Officer of Health, to the Officers of other Departments for their co-operation and the staff of the Department for their loyal support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

L. H. GRACE.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Public Health Act, 1961

The provisions of this new Act which most directly affect the Public Health Inspector, relate to new powers in the examination, testing, remedying of obstructions and the repair of drains and private sewers, the provision of food storage accommodation in existing houses, removal of accumulations of rubbish and the abating or mitigating of any nuisances, annoyance or damage caused by the congregation in any built-up area of house doves or pigeons or of starlings or sparrows.

Summary of Inspections and Visits

Dwelling-houses	- Under P. H. Act and Housing Act	196
" "	Reinspections	610
Other Premises	- Under P. H. Act	140
" "	Reinspections	518
Complaints investigated		422
Drainage	- Inspections	570
"	Water Tests	205
"	Smoke Tests	23
"	Other Tests	3
"	Cesspools inspected	102
Clean Air Act		890
Factories	- With Power	90
"	Without Power	5
"	Outworkers	32
Food	- Inspection of Premises	772
"	Slaughterhouses - Meat Inspections	52
"	Visits re Unsound Food	149
Heating Appliances and Fireguards Act		21
Infectious Disease	- Enquiries and Visits	188
Insect Pests		192
Keeping of Animals or Poultry		30
Pet Animals Act, Licences, etc.		8
Public Conveniences		48
Rat or Mice infestation		54
Rivers and Streams		18
Schools - Sanitary Accommodation, Disinfestation, etc.		22
Shops Act, 1950 (Hours)		304
" " " (Welfare)		238
Smoke Observation or Air Pollution		95
Stables and Piggeries		81
Swimming Pools		30
Tents, Vans and Sheds		107
Theatres, Cinemas, Halls, etc.		2
Vacant Land, Dumps, etc.		49
Verminous premises or Articles		1
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)		779
		7,446

SAMPLING

Samples under Food and Drugs Act	73
Ice-cream Samples	82
Milk Samples (bacteriological)	101
Water Samples from:-	
Main Supplies (domestic)	96
Mental Hospitals - private wells (untreated)	75
" " " " (treated)	91
Swimming Baths and Pools	35

COMPLAINTS

The following is a summary of the complaints received during the year:-

Insanitary conditions of premises	73
Overcrowding	3
Flooding	10
Choked or defective drains	162
Offensive accumulations	10
Rat or Mice infestation	772
Nuisance from flies or other insect pests	35
Vermin	1
Defective dustbins	1
Offensive smells	30
Unsound Food	41
Factory and Shops Acts	5
Smoke	24
Animals and Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance	7
Dirty Milk Bottles, etc.	4
Noise	7
Miscellaneous	36
	1,221

NOTICES

Number of Notices served under the following Acts:-

Public Health Act, 1961 (Section 18)		6
" " " 1936 " " 39)		1
" " " " " " 93)	(Statutory)	4
" " " "	(Informal)	56
Factories Act, 1937	(Informal)	8
Shops Act, 1950 and Food and Drugs Act, 1955	(Informal)	45
		120

Number of Notices outstanding at end of year 5

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED AND OTHER MATTERS ATTENDED TO

DWELLING-HOUSES AND OTHER PREMISES

Roofs repaired	23
Eaves gutters and downpipes repaired	22
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	2
Repointing or rendering of brickwork	2
Other work carried out to remedy dampness	7
Choked drains cleared	154
Drains repaired or relaid	92
Inspection Chambers built or repaired	80
New W.C's installed	69
W.C's renewed or repaired	28
W.C. flushing cisterns renewed or repaired	4
New Baths installed	51
Soil Vent Pipes or F.A.I's renewed or repaired	20
New Gullies provided	36
Sink Gully surrounds repaired	5
New Sinks or Wash-basins provided or renewed	107

Dwelling-houses and other Premises (cont.)

Waste pipes provided or renewed	2
Water Service Pipes renewed or repaired	4
Cesspools emptied or repaired	20
Cesspools abolished	17
Existing house drains connected to Public Sewer	16
New dustbins provided	10
Yard paving provided or repaired	6
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	4
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	9
Floors repaired or renewed	2
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed	4
Doors repaired or renewed	3
Window frames repaired or renewed	11
Sashcords provided or renewed	6
Rooms disinfected after Tuberculosis	1
Rooms etc. sprayed for flies or other insect pests	23
Nuisances from animals or poultry abated	3
Offensive accumulations removed	3
Other nuisances abated or defects remedied	5

HOUSING

Housing Act, 1961

This new legislation coming into force at the end of the year provided, in the main, Local Authorities with new powers in respect of houses in multiple occupation.

Regulations promised for early next year will enable Local Authorities to apply Codes of Management to individual houses in which proper standards of management have not been observed, to require the provision of additional facilities and amenities essential to decent living conditions, the provision of adequate means of escape from fire and the limiting of the number of persons in occupation.

I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts.	196
(b)	Number of inspections or re-inspections	607
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	45

II. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit:-

(a)	after Informal Notice	38
(b)	after service of Formal Notice	2
(c)	Number of Notices outstanding at end of year	5

III. Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957

Number of dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation and represented under Section 16 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957	1

Housing (cont.)

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. (Represented under Section 16 (1) in 1960)	3
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made. (Represented under Section 16 (1) in 1960)	1
Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of formal action previously taken	12

Slum Clearance

From the inception of the Slum Clearance programme in June, 1955, 133 properties have been listed for action under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

As a result of Slum Clearance Schemes, the making of Demolition and Closing Orders and the repair of unfit houses on undertakings, 59 properties have been dealt with, leaving an estimated 74 outstanding.

Re-housing

During 1961, nine families were re-housed by the Corporation as a result of formal action taken under the Housing Acts.

Under this heading the total number of family units re-housed since the inception of the Slum Clearance Programme in 1955, is 41.

Improvement Grants

The reconditioning and improvement of dwellings with the aid of the Improvement Grant Scheme, further extended by the introduction of the "Standard Grants" by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, is an additional factor in assessing housing progress.

During the year, 32 Standard Grants and 15 Discretionary Grants have been made by the Council. The administrative work is carried out by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and the Public Health Inspectors co-operate in the inspection and approval of much of the work. A large proportion of the applications are from owner/occupiers, and it is regrettable that the owners of tenanted properties have not availed themselves of the opportunities so presented.

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

During the year 8 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. In each case the premises concerned were inspected to confirm the defects referred to in the Notice served by the tenant on the landlord and the necessary authority obtained to notify the landlord (on Form J) of the Council's proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair.

The following is a summary of the position with regard to applications on the 31st December, 1961.

Total number of applications received		101
Undertakings (Form K) received from landlords	76	
Certificates of Disrepair issued	21	
Applications for Certificates as to remedying defects	2	
Applications for Certificates not approved	2	
Applications under consideration	-	
	101	

Certificates of Disrepair cancelled 6.

Schools

Twenty-two inspections and visits by the Public Health Inspectors were made during the year to schools in the Borough, including private schools.

There are twenty private schools in the Borough.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

(1) Inspections for Purposes of Provision as to health including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	134	90	8	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises)	8	2	-	-
TOTAL	156	95	8	-

Factories (cont.)

(2) Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	5	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not relating to outwork)	7	7	-	-	-
TOTAL	17	17	-	-	-

(3) Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110: No. of Outworkers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of defaults in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists (4)	Section 111: No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc. cleansing and washing)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This section of the report deals with matters relating to food including the inspection of food premises, food sampling and other work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with the supervision of food supplies. The following table shows the approximate number of premises in the Borough classified under the various trades or businesses, where food is sold, manufactured or stored:-

Bakehouses	6
Bakers and Confectioners	16
Butchers	40
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens and kitchens	50
Confectioners	82
Dairies and Milk Distributors	25
Fishmongers (wet and dry)	16
Fried Fish Shops	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	38
Grocery and Provision Stores	98
Ice-cream Retailers	126
Public Houses and Off Licences	57
TOTAL	561

Of the preceding premises, 175 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Manufacture of Ice-cream	1
Retail sale of Ice-cream	125
Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	49

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The Regulations apply to any place where food is handled or supplied in the course of a food business, whether there is actual sale or not. They apply, broadly speaking, throughout the food and catering trades, and to the supply of food in clubs, schools, residential establishments and staff canteens, also to stalls and vehicles and now to ships.

The aim of the Regulations is to set a practical standard of food hygiene and centres on three main aspects; the structural condition of the premises, the construction and cleanliness of articles and equipment with which the food may come into contact, and the cleanly practices by food handlers themselves while they are preparing or handling the food.

The reinspection of food premises is a constant duty imposed by the Regulations. The type of premises visited with the number of inspections made are set out below.

Food Hygiene (cont.)

Type of Premises	No. of Inspections and Visits
Bakehouses	12
Bakers and Confectioners	23
Butchers	52
Cafes, Canteens and Kitchens	98
Dairies and Milk Shops	9
Fishmongers and Poulterers	30
Fried Fish Shops	11
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	90
Grocery and Provision Stores	109
Ice-cream Manufacturers	15
" " Retailers	50
" " Vehicles	9
Licensed Premises	33
Market Stalls and Food Vehicles	76
Sweets and Sugar Confectionery	53
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)	102
TOTAL	772

The following matters have been attended to during the year as a result of verbal or written notices:-

Walls and/or ceilings cleansed	34
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	7
Interior paintwork renewed	6
Floors renewed or repaired	6
Other structural repairs carried out	7
Sinks installed or renewed	3
Constant hot water supply installed over sinks	7
Drainage improved or repaired	2
New dustbins provided	5
Nuisances abated or other defects remedied	17

Sanitary conveniences and facilities for staff:

New W.C. installed	1
W.C's etc., cleansed and/or redecorated	12
Wash-hand basins installed	10
Constant hot water supply installed over existing wash-hand basins	14
Soap, Nail Brushes or Towels provided	6
First-Aid Materials provided	2
Accommodation provided for clothing	3

MILK

There are no milk producers in the Borough with the exception of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board (Horton Estate Farm). All milk sold is retailed by a few large Dairy Companies being mainly produced in distant areas and transported to large processing plants within the London Region.

Milk Supply

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, amend the law regarding registration.

Milk Supply (cont.)

The registration of distributors is now required to be effected only with the local authority in whose area the premises from which the milk is distributed are situated.

Number of Milk Distributors registered in the area 4

Number of premises registered as Dairies 4

The Borough is a specified area for the purpose of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951, which requires that all milk sold in the district is designated milk.

Licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, which are now for a period of five years, have been issued as follows:-

Dealers (Pre-packed) Milk Licences to sell -

"Tuberculin Tested" Milk	18
"Pasteurised" Milk	18
"Sterilised" Milk	20

Milk Sampling

During the year 101 samples of milk were taken from milk distributors, including supplies to local hospitals and schools, and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The following summary gives details of the grades of milk sampled and results of the examinations:-

Grade	No. of Samples
"Tuberculin Tested" C.I. Farm Bottled	1
"Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised"	18
"Pasteurised"	80
"Sterilised"	2
	101

Results of Tests

	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory	Satis factory	Unsatis-factory
"Tuberculin Tested" C.I. Farm Bottled	1	-	-	-	-	-
"T.T. Pasteurised"	18	-	18	-	-	-
"Pasteurised"	80	-	79	1	-	-
"Sterilised"	-	-	-	-	2	-
	99	-	97	1	2	-

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Slaughterhouses

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough, but at the request of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, arrangements are made for the inspection of all animals after slaughter at Horton Farm, where a slaughterhouse is in regular use for the supply of meat to Mental Hospitals in the Borough.

The following summary relates to the inspection of animals after slaughter at the above-mentioned slaughterhouse:

Carcases inspected and condemned:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1	3	-	-	350	-
Number inspected	1	3	-	-	350	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	13	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	-	-	-	3.71%	-

Slaughterhouses (cont.)

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Three applications for the renewal of licences to slaughter animals under the above Act were received and considered by the Council. In each case the licence was granted.

Butchers' Shops

There are 40 butchers' shops in the Borough all of which have been periodically inspected during the year, 52 inspections being made.

A refrigerator or other means of cold storage is provided at each shop and all have permanent glass windows as shop fronts.

The standard of cleanliness in butchers' shops has, on the whole, been very satisfactory.

Condemned Meat and Other Foods

The following meat and other foods were inspected at shops and food stores within the Borough and found to be unfit for human consumption:-

Article	lbs	Tins or Jars	Packets, Cartons or Numbers
Biscuits	-	-	128
Chickens	-	1	13
Fish	33	36	-
Flour	45	-	-
Frozen Foods	-	-	832
Fruit - Tinned	-	632	-
Ice-cream	-	-	124
Jam and Marmalade	-	21	-
Margarine	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Meat and Offal	$494\frac{3}{4}$	136	-
Milk	-	13	-
Milk Puddings	-	36	-
Miscellaneous	-	44	124
Pickles	-	66	-
Rabbits	45	-	-
Sugar Confectionery	$131\frac{1}{2}$	-	600
Turkey	-	-	1
Vegetables - Tinned	-	280	-

In all cases the food was surrendered and destroyed.

Bakehouses

Twelve inspections and visits were made during the year to six bakehouses.

The standard of repair and cleanliness remains high, these conditions being maintained without recourse to enforcement action. With the closure of two of the largest bakeries in recent years, much of the bread and confectionery sold in retail shops is produced outside the Borough.

Sampling

Formal and informal samples have been taken regularly by the Public Health Inspectors as Sampling Officers and forwarded to Mr. D. D. Moir, who is appointed as Public Analyst to the Corporation.

During the year 73 samples were submitted for analysis, and as will be seen by the following summary covered a wide range of commodities:-

Article	Number of samples examined		Reported adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Apples		1		
Blackcurrant Cordial		1		
Cheese (Cream)		1		
Christmas Pudding		1		
Chocolate Flavoured Cereal		1		
	-	5	-	-

Article	Number of samples examined		Reported adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Forward		5		
Chocolate Roll		1		
Confectionery Filling		2		
Confectionery - Flour		1		
Confectionery - Sugar		3		
Corn Oil		1		
Cornish Pasties		1		
Cream Meringues		1		1
Double Cream		1		
Faggots		1		
Fish Cakes		3		
Fruit Chewing Gum		1		
Gin	1			
Gualime		1		
Guavin	1	1		1
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey Pastilles		1		
Ice-cream - Dairy		4		
Ice-Cream		5		
Jubbly		1		1
Margarine	1			
Marzipan		1		
Meat Patties		1		
Meggezones		1		
Milk	15			
Mustard		1		
Pain Relief Tablets		1		
Pies - Chicken and Ham		1		
Pies - Turkey		1		
Potato Cakes with Butter		1		
Raspberry Split		1		
Salmon (tinned)		1		
Sausages - Pork	6			
Sugar		1		
Sweetening Tablets		1		
Tea		1		
Vegetable Tablets		1		
Whisky	1			
TOTAL	25	48	-	3

<u>Cream Meringues</u>

(Sample No. 17).
(Informal)

The offence in this case was one of labelling, the Meringues being filled with a cream substitute. Section 47 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, requires that when artificial or imitation cream is used in sugar confectionery a Notice to that effect must be exhibited at time of sale.

<u>Action taken</u>: The retailer subsequently exhi ited the required Notices.

<u>"Guavin"</u>

(Sample No. 50)
(Informal)

A labelling infringement was here established showing that instead of 30 milligrams per fluid ounce of Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid), the beverage contained only 2 milligrams per fluid ounce

<u>Action taken</u>: Formal sampling subsequently showed no infringement. Possible cause of reduced Vitamin C content was exposure of bottle to light.

SAMPLING (cont.)

"Jubbly" (Sample No.61) (Informal)	Again, this infringement was one of labelling. The Public Analyst considered that the 2 per cent of potable orange fruit contained in this orange drink was low bearing in mind the description "Whole Orange Drink" and liable to mislead the purchaser. Action taken: The Manufacturers were informed of the Analyst's comments and the matter is still under review.

Complaints

During the year 45 complaints were received in respect of food generally with 4 specifically in respect of milk and milk bottles. This is an increase of 16 on last year.

With the exception of those which were of a minor nature, all complaints were reported to the Public Health Committee for their consideration.

Resultant action was that four prosecutions were authorised, details of which are as follows:-

Case No. 1.	A bakery firm was fined £20 with five guineas costs for selling an Eccles Cake containing a piece of wire.
Case No. 2.	A Dairy Company was fined £25 with five guineas costs for selling a bottle of double cream containing glass.
Case No. 3.	A bakery firm was fined £10 for selling a loaf of bread containing a wasp.
Case No. 4.	A national Grocery Company was summoned for selling from their shop in Epsom a loaf of bread which was mouldy. The offence was proved, but the case was dismissed on a Warranty being pleaded. No costs were granted to the defendants.

Ice-cream

Registration

During the year six applications for the registration of premises for the sale and storage of ice-cream were received and granted and at the end of the year 126 premises were registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

All retailers obtain their supplies from outside the Borough, with the exception of one who manufactures it on the premises.

Bacteriological Sampling

During the year 82 samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination. The provisional grading showed the following results:-

Bacteriological Sampling (cont.)

Grade	I	70
"	II	6
"	III	6
"	IV	-
		82

With only 6 samples falling within the provisional Grade III the overall picture is satisfactory.

Additionally, 4 ice lollies were sampled. There is no prescribed standard for water ices or ice lollies, but the test similar to that for ice-cream was applied with satisfactory results.

Chemical Sampling

During the year 4 samples of Dairy Ice-cream and 5 of Ice-cream were taken for chemical examination and found to comply with the required standards.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

In addition to the inspection of all shops in relation to sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and lighting and ventilation, the other provisions of the Shops Act in respect of hours of closing, condition of employment, etc., are included in the duties of the Public Health Inspectors.

The General Closing Hours of 8 o'clock with 9 o'clock on the late day, show how far the existing legislation is out of touch with the general trends, in that the majority of shops now close between 5.30 p.m. and 6 p.m.

There is no Order made by the Local Authority as to the early closing day, but Wednesday is generally recognised as such. Five hundred and forty-two inspections and visits were made during the year, which compares with three hundred and forty-six for 1960.

In connection with hours of closing, it is interesting to note that at the Epsom Branch of Sainsburys, a five-day week of 42 hours was instituted during the year. This "experiment" provides for the shop to stay open until 5.30 p.m. on the normal early closing day (Wednesday) with all day closing on Monday.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The policy adopted by the Council in 1960, of publicity designed to bring to the notice of householders the benefits of using smokeless fuels, was continued in 1961.

From information supplied by the Coal Merchants and the Gas and Electricity Authorities, it was evident that a marked trend to use smokeless fuels was now apparent, but in order to give a more precise picture, a token Survey of 500 houses was carried out. Circular letters were sent to occupiers, chosen at random, being collected by the Public Health Inspectors who, at the same time, proffered advice on the use of smokeless fuels and the installation of new appliances. The Survey covered living

Clean Air Act, 1956 (cont.)

rooms, i.e. lounge, dining room, breakfast room, etc., but not kitchens and those rooms containing solid fuel boilers where it is presumed only smokeless fuels are used.

The results obtained are analysed as follows:-

TABLE I

WARD		NUMBER OF PREMISES HEATED BY:-		
		BITUMINOUS COAL	COMBINATION OF BITUMINOUS COAL & SMOKELESS FUEL	SMOKELESS FUELS
CUDDINGTON	(50 premises)	9	12	29
EWELL COURT	(50 ")	7	16	27
WEST EWELL	(70 ")	24	21	25
COURT	(32 ")	10	14	8
EWELL	(50 ")	12	16	22
STONELEIGH	(50 ")	12	19	19
COLLEGE	(49 ")	10	16	23
WOODCOTE	(46 ")	17	11	18
STAMFORD	(52 ")	12	16	24
TOWN	(51 ")	22	11	18
	TOTAL	135	152	213

The marked variations in the number of premises selected in Wards Ewell West and Court, reflects approximately the proportionate difference in the number of houses contained in those Wards. Of the 500 houses, 135 are shown to exclusively burn bituminous coal, 152, where there is a combination of bituminous coal and smokeless fuels, and 213 where only smokeless fuels are burned.

TABLE II

WARD		NUMBER OF PREMISES HEATED BY SMOKELESS FUELS:-					TOTAL
		GAS	ELECTRICITY	OIL	SOLID FUEL	COMBINATION OF ANY OR ALL	
CUDDINGTON	(50 premises)	3	8	1	6	11	29
EWELL COURT	(50 ")	-	4	1	11	11	27
WEST EWELL	(70 ")	2	4	-	8	11	25
COURT	(32 ")	-	2	-	2	4	8
EWELL	(50 ")	1	4	1	7	9	22
STONELEIGH	(50 ")	2	6	-	8	3	19
COLLEGE	(49 ")	3	3	2	7	8	23
WOODCOTE	(46 ")	3	2	-	9	4	18
STAMFORD	(52 ")	2	3	4	6	9	24
TOWN	(51 ")	1	4	3	5	5	18
TOTAL		17	40	12	69	75	213

Table II shows the analysis figures of the 213 premises burning exclusively smokeless fuels, and as may be expected "solid fuel" heads the list with 69 premises, with "electricity" next at 40.

All the figures quoted so far relate to "premises", but if the figures for "rooms" are considered, then of the 995 living rooms in the 500 houses, there are 409 in which bituminous coal is burned with 586 where smokeless solid fuel, electricity, gas, oil, etc., are used.

There is no doubt that the use of coal is declining in favour of smokeless fuels and the policy of the Council to encourage their use is the right one, bearing in mind that the Borough lies outside those areas of London which have provisionally been described as "black".

EPSOM DOWNS

Cleansing and Sanitary Accommodation

The cleansing of the Downs during and after Race Meetings and the provision of temporary sanitary accommodation have been the subject of further report.

Epsom Downs (cont.)

Cleansing and Sanitary Accommodation (cont.)

A Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee was appointed to review the conditions on the Downs and inspections were made during and after the Summer Meeting. Consideration of their report resulted in the Public Health Committee recommending an approach to the Conservators and the Epsom Grand Stand Association, Ltd., with a view to improving conditions on the Downs in future.

The views of the Committee were subsequently made known to a Special (Conservancy) Sub-Committee of the Epsom and Walton Downs Conservators, and it is hoped that improvements will stem from this action.

Permanent Sanitary Accommodation

The provision of a permanent public lavatory with washing facilities and a drinking water supply is still an imperative need for the large numbers of visitors to the Downs, especially during the summer months.

LAND AT THE REAR OF CHESSINGTON ROAD AND COX LANE, WEST EWELL

I reported last year on the haphazard and non-conforming manner in which this land has developed in recent years resulting in it being let off in more than a dozen small plots with uses varying between the keeping of pigs, car breaking, riding establishments, caravan sites and small factory businesses.

It is the Council's policy in conjunction with the Surrey County Council to explore the possibilities of acquisition of the land to promote its proper development, and in the meantime constant inspections by the Public Health Inspectors have been maintained.

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act. 1949

In accordance with requirements of the above Act, occupiers of land or buildings are under an obligation to notify the Local Authority in writing, of the presence of rats or mice in substantial numbers. It is also the duty of every Local Authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure, so far as practicable, that their district is kept free from rats and mice. They are empowered to make inspections and enforce owners and occupiers to carry out such operations as may be necessary for this purpose.

Advice and assistance are given to persons who report any such infestation or apply for information as to preventive measures. Such advice is based on methods of destruction recommended by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

One full-time Rodent Operative is employed in the Department and the following is a summary of the work carried out:-

Rodent Control (cont.)

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (cont.)

	1960	1961
Number of complaints investigated	616	773
" " inspections and visits	4,561	4,995
" " premises found infested	698	785
" " treatments carried out by the Corporation's Rodent Operative:-		
at private premises	714	854
" business "	122	129
" " rats known to have been caught and destroyed by the Corporation's Rodent Operative	815	936

Sewer Rat Control

The treatment of sewers was continued during the year in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The work is carried out by the Rodent Operative with the assistance of sewermen from the Borough Engineer's Department.

For the purpose of treatment, the Borough is divided into 13 Sections and sewer manholes in each Section were test baited followed by poisoning any manholes where evidence of infestation was found.

The following is a summary of the work carried out:-

Test Baiting:	1960	1961
First Treatment:		
Number of manholes test baited	77	146
" " " pre-baited and poisoned	38	25
Second Treatment:		
Number of manholes pre-baited	57	68
" " " showing "takes" and poison-baited	10	17

Insect Pests

Numerous requests were received for advice and assistance in dealing with various types of household insect pests: flies, moths, furniture beetles, woodworm, etc.

Assistance is also given in the destruction of wasps' nests without charge, and during the year 270 nests were dealt with on report.

School Disinfestation

At the request of the Surrey County Council, the Corporation agreed to carry out the work of disinfestation at school buildings, school canteens and other properties in the Borough owned by the Surrey County Council.

This work has been undertaken since the 1st April, 1950, and the charges are based on the actual cost of labour, plus materials and a reasonable charge for administration.

Mosquito Control

The spraying of ponds and pools in the Wilmerhatch Lane area was carried out as in former years, and in other parts of the Borough. These control measures have largely reduced the nuisance from mosquitoes.

Mortuary

One hundred and forty-eight bodies have been admitted to the mortuary and post-mortems held during the year. The number includes 64 bodies from outside districts, fees amounting to £106. 15. 0. being received for the use of the post-mortem room.

A refrigeration plant with cold store containing a three-tier body rack is installed at the Mortuary.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act provides that no persons shall keep a pet shop except under licence granted by the Local Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Act and on payment of a fee not exceeding ten shillings. Four applications were received and licences granted in 1961.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are no premises in the Borough which are subject to registration under the provisions of this Act, and no samples of rag flock or other fillings were taken during the year.

Consumer Protection Act, 1961

This Act came into force in August, 1961, repealing the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952, and the Oil Burners (Standards) Act, 1960.

Regulations made under the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952, however, are continued in force and appliances offered for sale have been inspected during the year, with no infringements being found.

In respect of standards for oil burners, Regulations are still awaited.

Betting and Gaming Act, 1960

Two applications for permits for the provision of amusements with prizes were received. One was granted, the other being withdrawn.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

This Act which came into operation on the 27th November, 1960, provides that noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law shall be a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with in a similar manner to nuisances defined in the Public Health Act, 1936. Apart from action by a Local Authority, three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make a complaint to a Magistrate. Other provisions apply to loudspeakers in streets, with prohibition of their use, except in special circumstances defined.

The administration of this Act became the responsibility of the Public Health Committee. Two complaints were received during the year, being dealt with informally.

Mosquito Control

The spraying of ponds and pools in the Wilmerhatch Lane area was carried out as in former years, and in other parts of the Borough. These control measures have largely reduced the nuisance from mosquitoes.

Mortuary

One hundred and forty-eight bodies have been admitted to the mortuary and post-mortems held during the year. The number includes 64 bodies from outside districts, fees amounting to £106. 15. 0. being received for the use of the post-mortem room.

A refrigeration plant with cold store containing a three-tier body rack is installed at the Mortuary.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act provides that no persons shall keep a pet shop except under licence granted by the Local Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Act and on payment of a fee not exceeding ten shillings. Four applications were received and licences granted in 1961.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are no premises in the Borough which are subject to registration under the provisions of this Act, and no samples of rag flock or other fillings were taken during the year.

Consumer Protection Act, 1961

This Act came into force in August, 1961, repealing the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952, and the Oil Burners (Standards) Act, 1960.

Regulations made under the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952, however, are continued in force and appliances offered for sale have been inspected during the year, with no infringements being found.

In respect of standards for oil burners, Regulations are still awaited.

Betting and Gaming Act, 1960

Two applications for permits for the provision of amusements with prizes were received. One was granted, the other being withdrawn.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

This Act which came into operation on the 27th November, 1960, provides that noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law shall be a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with in a similar manner to nuisances defined in the Public Health Act, 1936. Apart from action by a Local Authority, three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make a complaint to a Magistrate. Other provisions apply to loudspeakers in streets, with prohibition of their use, except in special circumstances defined.

The administration of this Act became the responsibility of the Public Health Committee. Two complaints were received during the year, being dealt with informally.